

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1891.

A. GORDON & CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS
TO HER MAJESTY
AND HER TWO PRINCES OF WALES
CALLEDONIAN ROAD, N.1.
LYNDHURST ROAD, S.E.

ALL BEERS

Supplied to
40, 9, and 18 GALLON CASKS
BOTTLED BEERS from 2s. 6d. per Doz. to
DELIVERIES IN LONDON DAILY.

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A. GORDON and CO.

MILFORD LANE

STRAND.—No. 485.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLT IN CHILI.

SHOPS SACKED IN VALPARAISO.

DESPATCH OF A BRITISH SQUADRON.

(RECEIVED COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, January 23.—The latest news from

Chili received here, via Buenos Ayres, states

that the situation in Valparaiso is becoming

more serious. The British squadron, under

the command of Admiral Watson, is expected

to arrive in Valparaiso on Monday. The

British Government has expressed its

sympathy for the Chilean Government, and

has offered to send a British squadron to

Chili, if the Chilean Government so desires.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF KING LEOPOLD O'S HEIR.

BRUSSELS, January 23.—Prince Leopold of

Flanders, nephew of King Leopold of

Belgium, died at three o'clock this morning

of a heart attack. The Prince was only

19 years of age, and was the only son of

Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and

Gotha, and of Princess Louise, Duchess of

Arenberg. The Prince had been ill for

some time, and his death was a great

loss to the Belgian royal family. The

Prince was a very popular figure, and

his death was widely mourned. The

Belgian Government has expressed its

sympathy for the Prince, and has

ordered a day of mourning. The Prince

will be buried in the Royal Chapel of

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The influential committee, including Arthur Sullivan, Sir John Stainer, and many other distinguished English musicians, last year drew the attention of our Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, to the grant of musical degrees by the Toronto University to English applicants in absentia, have a victory. My friend, Southgate, the

vegetable life, but confine my notes to subjects concerning animals. Yet I must make an exception this week in favour of "K. Kardon," who mentions that he was surprised the other night on opening an orange to find another small one growing inside it. The inner one was about an inch in length and half an inch in diameter, and had an outside

THE ACTOR.

GENERAL CHATTER.

At the present moment there are probably many more capable skaters within metropolitan boundaries than at any previous time. I know quite a score of young fellows who have acquired the art this winter, and who have become quite proficient, thanks to daily practice. As a rule, Londoners never have an opportunity of learning to skate. Scarcely

MADAME

Three-quarter length jackets are coming much to the front, and very elegant and comfortable they look at this between-season period, showing off a nice figure to advantage, and not covering up a handsome winter dress as is the case with long cloaks and mantles. Among the lookers on at the skaters in Regent's Park last week, I noticed two handsome jackets in this style. One was made in rough brown cloth, semi-tight fitting, and slightly double-breasted; the leaves of hair

MR. WHEELER.

Several correspondents have asked me to lay out routes for them, after covering long distances, against the coming touring season. With every disposition to oblige them I am prevented by considerations of space from doing so. I to comply I should be so deluged with similar applications that the whole paper would have to be given up to my replies. My own method is, having supplied myself with a good road book, to invest in maps of the several countries through which the proposed route passes. A few shillings judiciously spent in this way will render the tourist almost independent of casual information.

BY THE OUTRAGE REMEDIES.

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JACK ALLROUND.

I am requested to tell "Martin" "the best way to make a first-class glass for meat; he wants it for frequent use, and J. L. begs of me to give her directions for cooking, preparing, and glazing a ham and a turkey ready for the table." If the first of my correspondents wishes for a first-class glass he must provide four pounds of a shill of beef, four pounds of mutton, and one pound of lean ham; cut these up small place them in the stock pot with two quarts of cold water; let it stand until the water has come slowly to the boil, skim off all the dross that rises, and occasionally add a dash of cold water. When it clears simmer it for six or seven hours, and then strain the liquor through a sieve into a pan and let it stand till cold, when all fat that will have risen must be taken off. Now pour the clear liquor into an earthenware jar, being careful to allow some of the sediment to go with it, add one ounce black pepper and half an ounce of salt, place the earthenware jar in a saucpan and set on the fire, leaving the pan uncovered; carefully skim off all dross, and when reduced to one quart strain it through a tammy into another earthenware jar, and let it stand until the saucpan of water to simmer on the fire until, when you take out a drop or two with a spoon, you find it sets in a jelly; when it does this it is done, and should be poured into earthenware pots. It can then be melted when required for use by plunging the pot in a saucpan of boiling water. To glaze the meat you use a brush, and with it wash over the melted glass, omitting no spot or portion of the meat.

To boil a ham, "J. L." should put the joint to soak in cold water for from six to twenty-four hours, according to the hardness of the ham, changing the water two or three times; then wash the ham thoroughly clean and trim away any rind or skin or other parts on the under side; put it in the boiling pot with cold water enough to cover it well. Some put in a small half handful of saltpeper to improve the colour, but if the ham is a good one, that is not needed. Bring it slowly to the boil, and skim carefully, and allow it to continue simmering until tender. Four or five hours will be sufficient for an ordinary-sized ham. It should never stop boiling while on the fire, but should never boil quickly or violently. As the ham of my correspondent is to be used cold and glazed, leave it in the water until nearly cold, then lift it out of the water, and take it out, remove the skin, and when quite cold glaze it.

To boil a tongue, if it is a dried one, you should put it to soak all night, but if only pickled two or three hours' soaking will do. Put the tongue in a saucpan with enough cold water to cover it well, and let it slowly come to a simmer; if you boil it quickly the meat will be hard. A little tongue will require about three hours to simmer; a quarter of an hour to every pound it weighs is a good general time to allow for simmering. You can test whether it is done by the skin peeling off easily; when cooked sufficiently it should come off like a glove. When skinned, straighten the tongue on a board, and skewers at the root and tip; it will then keep its position when cold.

Probably a simpler glass than that given to "Martin" will suit "J. L." and other readers. To make it take half an ounce of gelatine, soak it in half a pint of cold water for an hour or two, then add a cupful of strong gravy from roast beef or a spoonful of Liebig's extract dissolved in a little water, and a pinch or two of salt; put all together in a saucpan and boil it, stirring it all the time till it is as thick as cream. Now put it in a jar and it is ready for use; it will keep good for a long time. When you are about to use it put the jar in a saucpan of boiling water until melted, and then brush it over the meat.

"F. W. M." tells me he has commenced bird stuffing, but he is at a loss for a good stuff for dressing or preserving the inside of the skins. The proper thing to use for the purpose is arsenical soap, which he can make up with an ounce and a quarter of camphor, half a pound of white arsenic (poison), half a pound of yellow soap, and one ounce of lime in powder. Melt the soap by heat in a small quantity of water; the best way to do this is to cut the soap in fine shavings, and put it with a little water into a glazed crock; put that into a saucpan of hot water, and let it melt. When the soap is all dissolved, then add the lime, mix, and remove it from the fire, and stir in the arsenic; have the camphor prepared by rubbing it to powder with a little spirits of wine, add it to the other ingredients, and mix all thoroughly till it has the consistence of paste. Then store it in carefully closed glazed crocks, each of which should be labelled "Poison." When about to use it mix what you want with the time to the consistence of clear soap, and apply with a brush to the inside of the skins.

I am pleased that "E. G. S." approves of my recipe for whisky punch. He now asks me to let him have "an equally good one for the winter, and one that will keep in a bottle and diluted as required." Perhaps the following will suit his taste:—Take nine lemons, and pare off the rind very thinly, and put it to steep in a pint of rum, which cover closely. The next day, over two pounds of lump sugar, squeeze the juice of the nine lemons, and also cover this mixture up closely. On the third day mix the rum with the lemon juice and the sugar, and add three pints more of rum, or, if you prefer it, as many do, one pint more of rum and two pints of the best cognac, in place of having it all rum; have ready five pints of water that has been boiled, but is now quite cold, add that, and then add two more pints of rum, and the mixture will be fully ten minutes; cover it up close, and let it stand for about three hours or until it is quite cold, then strain it through a jelly bag or flannel two or three times till you get it quite clear, when it is ready for bottling. If you have good, tight-fitting corks it will keep for three years or more.

Seven letters are before me, among them one from New South Wales and one from South Africa, all asking me to tell the writers how to make pork and beef sausages. To make six pounds of pork sausages, you take four pounds of pork, fat and lean, cut about equal proportions. To season this quantity you should have two ounces of salt, half an ounce of ground pepper, and about a tablespoonful of dried sage rubbed fine, and half a pound of the crumb of stale bread, unbroken, in one piece. Put the bread into a bowl of hot water, and when it is soft, squeeze it out, and mix it with the pork very fine, carefully picking out any little bits of bone, gristle, or skin, when minced. Without pressing any of the water from it, take out the bread and lay it on the minced meat. Add the seasoning, and well mix all together. Then fill in the skins, which should have been previously well cleaned, into proper lengths. For beef sausages, take four pounds of the neck of beef, of which only one pound should be fat, and proceed as for pork, omitting the sage from the seasoning. This is the simplest recipe I know, and turns out excellent sausages when carefully made with good fresh meat.

"I have some feathers as they come from the fowls, and would like to know what process they have to be put through to make them fit for a tick as a feather bed, as I understand if not properly prepared they will

breed vermin of all kinds, and even maggots," writes "F. A. F." A featherbed certainly not be a pleasant or a sweet-smelling couch, although the variety of living inhabitants might not be quite so great as my correspondent suggests. The amount of cleansing stuff to rid the feathers of their natural oil must be regulated by the quantity of feathers to be prepared. To every gallon of water add one pound of quicklime, and this is to be well stirred up in the water for several minutes. When thus thoroughly worked through the feathers, it is then that the undissolved lime falls to the bottom in a powder, then pour off the clear liquor for use. Put your feathers into a clean tub and pour over them the clear lime water and keep stirring up the feathers for some time, so that they may all receive the water well through them, and when you are done stirring and all have sunk to the bottom, have at least three lobes of the lime water above the feathers. Let them remain in the water for three or four days, then take them out and drain them through a sieve or coarse canvas stretched out. After this put them into clean water and wash and rinse them well, and then spread them to dry on canvas or other convenient open material that will allow plenty of light, sun, and air to get at them. As soon as they are thoroughly dry they should be well beaten in mass, to get off the sort of white dust that will be found clinging to them; after this they are ready for use.

"S. F." can make shrimp paste by picking the flesh from freshly boiled shrimps until he has say, one pint of the flesh. Chop it up first, and then pound it in a mortar with a quarter of a pound of butter, a blade of pounded mace, cayenne to taste, and a little grated nutmeg if the flavour is liked. When ready to use, mix the paste into a jar, place that in a saucpan, and set it on the fire to heat thoroughly, but not to reach boiling point, then pour it into small pots, and when cold cover with melted butter.

What I consider a very "good recipe for beauty" of "B. S." Cut up the hair into joints and portions; put about one pound of gravy beef in a jar or jug that will stand boiling water, add some herbs, such as celery tops, parsley, sweet marjoram stems, and an onion stuck with five or six cloves; have some pounded mace, pepper, and salt, and season each joint of the hair with this powder, then lay them over the beef in the jar and cover the whole with spring water. Put on the lid of the jar or tie a piece of bladder over the jug if that is what you use; stand it in a saucpan of boiling water and place it on the fire. Let it boil for about three hours, more or less, according to the age of the hair, when lift off only the joints and portions of hair into a hot soup tureen, strain the gravy, thicken it with a little flour, boil it up, and at this point some add a glass or two of port wine, but it is not necessary; others prefer the juice of a lemon, but it does very well without either; pour the hot gravy over the hair, and if you have by you sufficient brown meat stock to cover the hair, use it in place of the piece of gravy beef.

"John C." and "Rose F." are anxious to make cold cream. Take six ounces almond oil and two ounces each of white wax and spermaceti. Melt these together, then add a little oil of rose, and pour the liquor into a large marble mortar, previously well warmed, and containing something less than two pints of warm water. Now, with the pestle, keep up a brisk agitation, pounding and stirring until the greasy portions of the mass are well divided, when the whole is to be suddenly poured into a vessel containing about a gallon and a half of clean cold water. The cream will soon granulate, and must then be thrown on a strained piece of muslin as a filter, and as much water as possible must be gently shaken out of it. It is then ready to pot. Some amateurs are very successful in making this favourite family cosmetic.

STABBING IN SOUTH LONDON.

At the Lambeth Police Court, Edwin Colcott, 26, giving an address in Alderbury-terrace, South Lambeth, was charged before Mr. Hopkins with cutting and wounding, with intent to commit harm, between the 15th and 16th of January, on the bodies of Maud Morton, Christina Gray, and Victoria Charter, by stabbing them with some sharp instrument.—Maud Morton, domestic servant at Blaisford-road, South Lambeth, stated that on Saturday, the 17th, she had been on an errand, and returning along Binkfield-road she saw prisoner on the opposite side of the road. He crossed over, came behind her, and pushed her against the gate of her house. He pushed her with both his hands in the back, and she felt something sharp touch her flesh. He ran away, and she called out. When she went indoors she told her mistress, who examined her and found there was a cut on the lower part of her back. It was not a serious wound, but it bled. Her uncle afterwards went to Larkhall-lane Police Station and gave information. On Tuesday night she saw the prisoner in custody at the station, and identified him as the man who had stabbed her.—Sergeant Clarke informed his worship that the prisoner was of weak mind.—Charles Merton, furniture dealer, Clapham-road, said that on Tuesday night he saw the prisoner push against females near his shop. Witness informed a constable, and then met a plain clothes constable. The prisoner continued pushing against females, but catching sight of him and the officer in plain clothes the prisoner crossed the road. The constable followed him into a shop and purchased something, and afterwards he went behind a lady and struck her on the back. Witness caught hold of him and shouted to the lady to come back, but she went on. A crowd gathered, and the prisoner was secured, and was afterwards taken into custody.—Constable W. C. W. said he found prisoner detained stable of W. C. W. Prisoner said he struck the lady three times, but did not think he hurt her. When charged with stabbing, the prisoner said, "Not this time. I never touched them. I had no knife. Three out of five females who had been similarly assaulted identified the prisoner at the station. There had been five similar cases within twelve days in the neighbourhood of Brixton, and detectives had been specially employed to detect the offender.—The father of the prisoner stated that the young man was one of the best of his kind, and that he believed also owing to a fall from a horse. He believed also that it was a case of mistaken identity.—Mr. Hopkins said he would not go into that question now. He directed a remand, agreeing to accept the father's bail in £100 to produce the prisoner next week.

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

Over £1,000 is at present being paid in weekly wages in the Westport Union on relief works—railway construction, roadmaking, &c.—to small farmers and their families. Never has so much money been spent by any former Government in relieving the poor; the hundreds of able-bodied men walk about the streets of Westport, Newry, and Londonderry, who fail to get employment.

HOME CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—A book, by a noted French Surgeon, describing a system of curing Deafness and Noise in the Head, by which a cure is effected at home. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Harcourt, of the Parsonage, Milton-under-Wyke, Leicestershire, writes: "I have tried this system, and have been the almost constant service to me." Post free 4d. See also "The Ear," by the same author, London, E.C. (Advt.)

AN HOTEL BLOWN UP.

Several persons killed. A terrific explosion of natural gas took place in Findlay, Ohio, the other afternoon, by which the Hotel Marvin was blown up, and many persons were killed and injured. About one o'clock there was a sudden shock similar to an earthquake. The ground trembled, the house rocked, and the people ran out of their houses in their fright. It was soon learned that the shock had been caused by an explosion of gas at the Hotel Marvin. This building was partially wrecked, and the windows in all the houses round about were broken. Three of the inmates of the hotel are dead, two are dying, and four are so badly hurt that they are not expected to survive. The disaster was caused by two plumbers who had been called in to repair a leaking gas-pipe underneath the dining-room. They had cut a hole in the floor when a waiter standing by lighted a match. Ignited gas, and there was an immediate explosion. The waiters, named Kate Walters, was instantly killed, and the two plumbers were fatally hurt. Another waitress, named Ella Johnson, was killed by the falling timbers; and a third waitress, Kate Rooney, was taken out injured, and died on the way to the hospital. The clerk of the hotel, who was passing near for the purpose of calling the inmates of the hotel to dinner, was seriously hurt, but he will probably recover. Mr. Anderson Marvin, the chief proprietor of the hotel, is now in hospital. Mr. Andrews, his partner, lost an eye, and it is feared that he is also dangerously hurt. At present moments, it is estimated that there would have been 100 persons in the dining-room, most of whom would probably have been killed. The Hotel Marvin was the finest in the city. The walls are cracked and the plastering throughout came down. It will cost \$5,000,000 to repair the damage done. It was only by a miracle that a fire did not follow the explosion.

SEQUEL TO A NIGHT AT THE CARD TABLE.

In the Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury had before them the case of Wilson v. Osborne. It was an action brought by Mr. Frederick Wilson, tutor commission agent, to recover the amount of a cheque for £150, drawn by the defendant, a tobaccoist, to order of Mr. Murray, and endorsed by the latter to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that he had no consideration for the cheque, which he said was given by him to Mr. Murray for monies lost at gaming transactions, in which he alleged that there was unfair play, which the other side denied. Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. McCall were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Glynne for the defendant. The transactions in question took place at the Gough Club, where games of baccarat, chemin de fer, &c., were played.—The defendant said he went to the club to deliver cigars ordered from him, and there made the acquaintance of Mr. Murray. He joined in play at chemin de fer. He had on him £500 and some loose gold and silver when he sat down. He lost the £500 and went on playing "on the nod," losing £500 more, and giving Mr. Murray a cheque for that sum. He went out to the bar and joined in drinks. It was suggested that if he went on playing he might get his cheque back. He refused to do so, and the other side alleged that he lost the £500 in the morning, with the result that he lost £1500 more. On receiving back his cheque for £500, he gave one for £150—the cheque now sued upon, payment of which the defendant had stopped because he believed he had lost his money through unfair play, in what was called a "hot" game. The other side denied this. The defendant stated that, apart from the transactions to which the action related, he had lost at play between £2,000 and £3,000 in about twelve months. In reference to the play in question he said he had thought of getting back his money and then stopping, but he never had the chance.—The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment for the defendant with costs.

GILDED SIXPENCES.

At Huddersfield, two smart-looking young fellows were charged with gilding sixpences and shillings, to make them resemble sovereigns and half sovereigns, and also with uttering the same, and obtaining from the sub-postmaster at Folly Hall postal orders and stamps to the value of 47s.—The chief constable stated that the solicitor to the Treasury had intimated that they should proceed on the major charge of gilding and uttering coin. This was one of a series of similar frauds perpetrated in different parts of the country, and it was believed, by the same men. He asked for a remand in order that inquiries might be completed as to offences committed in London, Bolton, and Salford. The authorities at Scotland Yard informed him that inquiries would not be completed until Wednesday, and as he would have to communicate further with the authorities, he asked that the remand might be for a week.—The application was granted.

A BLIND MAN'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. Beresford-Jackson, a blind pianoforte tuner, formerly of the Royal Normal College for the Blind at Upton, Norfolk, and now with Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, in Great Pulton-street, met with a remarkable adventure the other afternoon. On the one o'clock dinner-bell sounding, Janikinson, without waiting to be escorted, went downstairs. Mistaking his way, however, he opened the door of a lift just then being used, and he fell down the shaft, distant about thirty feet. Strange to relate, he arrived at the bottom unhurt. He says he was perfectly conscious during the whole of his descent, but he seemed a long while falling, and that he wondered when his suspense would end. One of Messrs. Broadwood's staff, Mr. Crispin, an instructor in voluntary work, and now of Messrs. Janikinson, and found that the fall had caused no injuries. Janikinson, to prove that there was nothing the matter, re-ascended by the stairs to the top of the building, and, after a short rest, went on with his tuning.

AN INFURATED COW.

Forty-five children were injured. While a herd of cattle were being driven through Hospital-street, Nantwich, to Crewe abattoir, an infuriated cow broke away from the rest of the herd, and ran into the school-yard. The children were at the time waiting for the opening of the school doors. The appearance of the beast caused a terrible panic among the boys and girls, whom it attacked furiously. A number of them were caught on the animal's horns, and were trampled upon. The drovers and other men who had pursued the cow beat it out of the yard, and it was eventually slaughtered. No fewer than forty-five children were more or less injured, and had to be carried or sent to their homes. Fifteen were seriously bruised and hurt, and their clothes were torn. One little girl had her face lacerated, and was picked up in an unconscious condition. All the children were in a dreadful state of terror. The victims were attended at their homes by the resident medical gentlemen, who consider their escape from fatal injury as little short of marvellous. It appears that the cow in its mad career, before turning into the school-yard, ran into a jeweller's shop in Hospital-street, where it caused considerable damage.

"WILSON'S FIFTY DISEASES" (February) contains a Complete Plate of Latest Diseases, etc. Fifty illustrations of the most recent and most interesting cases of disease. Price 1d. Post free 2d. See also "The Ear," by the same author, London, E.C. (Advt.)

LONDON'S OUTCAST POOR.

An appeal to the Lord Mayor. Writing from the headquarters of the Salvation Army to the Lord Mayor, General Booth says:—"The continued severity of the weather and the consequent suffering entailed upon many thousands of our London poor lead me to put before you the following proposal, with a view to the temporary alleviation of the misery of at least one section of the most wretched. On one night of last week, during the frost and snow, our officers found on one of the Thames bridges no less than 164 persons of various ages without any sort of shelter or protection from the weather except that provided by the parapets surrounding the recesses of the footpaths. Here the bulk of these poor creatures remained all night, a collection of human misery and despair, a disgrace and a bitter reproach to our civilization, and a bitter reproach to our Christianity. We are doing what we can by the distribution of food, &c., in the homes of those who still have homes, but for those whose sleeping place is the open street, and whose hearts are the cold stony pavement of our bridges, I ask, cannot something be done to relieve them from such a state of misery? Should it be thought advisable, I am quite prepared to take the responsibility of providing some food for those who come, and to see that good order is preserved. The buildings shall be of course, given up without damage when required. May I ask for an immediate reply, and the circumstances such as to make a prompt action absolutely necessary?"

A CONTRADICTION FROM THE LORD MAYOR. The Lord Mayor, replying to General Booth, says that in answer to his request for a report upon the subject of the alleged collection of "persons of all ages" in the recesses of one of the Thames bridges at night, he has just received a communication from Colonel Henry Smith, the commissioner of City police. After the explicit denial on the part of the police authorities of the truth of the general statement, it did not appear to him to be necessary to consider what steps should be taken to mitigate a condition of things which has not yet arisen and is not likely to arise. The Lord Mayor adds that, having been in communication with the chairman of the board of guardians of the City of London Union and others upon whom he could rely, he is confirmed in the opinion that the present distress in the metropolis can be adequately dealt with by existing agencies through local effort. The enclosure was as follows:

City Police Office, Old Jewry, January 21, 1891. My Lord Mayor,—In a letter addressed to your lordship, and published in the Times of last week, I have stated that on one night last week, 164 persons of various ages without any sort of shelter or protection from the weather except that provided by the parapets surrounding the recesses of the footpaths, remained all night on one of the bridges within the jurisdiction of the City of London, and during the recent inclement weather, the number was increased. Having been instructed to report upon the accuracy of this statement, I can only confirm what I said last night, that there is not a word of truth in it. General Booth's statement is entirely untrue, and I am forced to say that no one is to be allowed to remain all night on any of the bridges within the jurisdiction of the City of London, and during the recent inclement weather, the number was increased. 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THE NEWBURY TRAGEDY. AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY HUSHED UP.

Standing somewhat back from the high road between Newbury and Andover, is a picturesque background of sombre wood and low range of distant hills, is Warren Farm, the rural scene of the double tragedy which occurred on the 18th inst., and which possesses all the elements of a sensational novel. It is a queer old-fashioned two-story house of red brick with a chimney in front surrounded by thickets and outbuildings. Facing it is Wash Common, a spot rendered historical by the fact that the battle of Newbury was fought there. The occupier of the farm is Mr. John Chamberlain, a cattle dealer, and the tragedy which occurred on the night of Thursday week was briefly reported in last Sunday's People. So much mystery, however, surrounded the case, and so great apparently were the pains taken to hush up the full facts of the case, that we sent our representative down to make special inquiries, with a view to elucidating the matter and ascertaining the motive of the crime. It appears that about eight o'clock on the night of the 18th inst. Mr. John Chamberlain was sitting with his wife and Mr. Sidney Heath, her brother, in the sitting-room. They had been chatting affably, when Mrs. Chamberlain asked Heath to play one of her favourite songs. As he seated himself at the piano the wife suddenly turned and asked her husband to leave the room for a moment as she wished to speak to her brother upon a private matter.

THE MURDER.
This he did, but no sooner had he stepped into the passage when he heard the report of a revolver. Rushing back, he found his brother-in-law still sitting upon the piano stool, but his head had fallen forward upon the keys, and he was dead. The music and the back of the instrument being bespattered with blood. He had been murdered by his wife, and she still held the gun in her hands. In a moment he noticed the wild, staring look in his wife's eyes, and suspected it was the light of insanity. With a quick movement he grasped her wrist and endeavored to wrest the gun from her. The attempt, however, was unavailing. She appeared possessed of demon strength, and although he was six feet in height and she only five feet, he was unable to obtain possession of the weapon. For fully five minutes they struggled, striving to get the weapon from her. It was for life or death. Twice she succeeded in pointing the barrel of the gun at his chest, but was unable to pull the trigger; then, in the midst of a desperate struggle, the weapon was suddenly exploded, and she fell forward dead, without a groan. It was evident that Mrs. Chamberlain had been suffering from some form of double-barrelled gun, which he kept for the purpose of rabbit shooting, and, creeping up stealthily behind her brother, had literally blown his brains out. Meanwhile, the extraordinary scene had alarmed Thomas Smith, a carter, who chanced to be at work in the stable. The latter ran up, and on entering the front door, was horror-stricken at finding Mr. Chamberlain seated in a reclining position upon one of the hall chairs, bleeding profusely. The husband ran out of doors and shouted, "For God's sake, come! My wife has shot herself."

THE SCENE INSIDE.
The house being in an isolated position, the only person who heard the cries was George By, a labourer who also lived at the house. As he stepped into the passage he noticed the gun, which lay with its muzzle towards the door. He picked it up, and having placed it in a corner, went up to Mrs. Chamberlain, who was then in a sitting posture near the parlour door. At that moment she was not dead, and endeavored to speak, but failed. He turned to address the husband, but he had fallen to the floor and was crying bitterly. Smith then harnessed the horse and drove into Newbury to summon Dr. Clarke, the family medical adviser. The latter, who arrived about nine o'clock with his assistant, Mr. Wilson, found both brother and sister quite dead, and also the body of the husband, who had been shot by the wife. The thorough police, under Superintendent Bennett, came upon the scene immediately afterwards, and a thorough examination of the bodies was made. It was then discovered that Mrs. Chamberlain had been shot in the back, there being a wound about the size of half-crown. Mr. Heath's coat and Mrs. Chamberlain's dress were both slightly scorched, and this was plain evidence that the weapon had been discharged at close quarters in each case, although the cartridges had been charged with smokeless powder, which accounted for the slight singeing.

A THUNDERING LETTER.
In searching the premises the police discovered a letter upon a sideboard in the room in which the tragedy was enacted. It was upon a half-sheet of black-edged note paper, and sealed in an envelope directed to her mother, "Mrs. Heath, Beames Farm, Andover." It was unsigned and ran— "You have made our lives a misery to us all. This action I have done as a means of release from it. I can no longer keep from doing it. Hoping you will forgive me. Yours no longer, I remain." Although addressed to Mrs. Heath, our representative has ascertained that both she and her husband alleged that it does not refer to either of them, and declare that there had been no diminution of the mutual love existing on both sides. Inquiries made on the spot and the evidence adduced at the inquest, however, tend to show that there was some disagreement.

FAMILY AFFAIRS.
Our representative, in the course of his inquiries, interviewed a friend of the family, and gleaned many additional facts not hitherto made public. "Now, what is your opinion of the case?" was a question asked by our reporter. "It is a mystery still," replied the lady. "John Chamberlain, the woman's husband, was known until two years ago as Mrs. Belcher. His father was Mr. Chamberlain, a farmer, and when the latter died he left him £4,000, with a small farm, on condition that he took the name of Chamberlain."

"Do you know anything of the real cause of the disagreement?"
"Well, yes, I think I do. It was about fifteen months ago that Chamberlain married Miss Heath, and took possession of Warren Farm, and I believe they lived happily. About three weeks ago Annie Chamberlain, however, went to Mr. Watts, the agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company, and effected a life policy jointly with her husband for £200. Immediately afterwards she prevailed upon her husband to make his will. This he did, and decided that Sidney Heath should be executor. For some unaccountable reason she objected to her brother being placed in that position, and as Heath's visit on the 18th inst. was the last, what is more natural than in a frenzy of passion she might shoot him."

"Have you known her exhibit any signs of derangement before?"
"I think she did at one occasion since her

marriage, but little notice was taken of it, and the doctor treated her for nervousness." "And what about the Heaths?" asked the People's representative.
"Sidney George, the murdered man, was highly respected. He was aged 31, the son of Mr. George Heath, farmer, of Enborne, and since he was a boy has played the harmonium at Wash Water Chapel. He and his family have always been identified with the chapel and are among its staunchest and liberal supporters. Mrs. Chamberlain was also interested in Sunday school and church work, and conducted the musical portion of the service at the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Both herself and her husband assisted in the Sunday school every Sunday."

AN UNSATISFACTORY VERDICT.
Containing his inquiries, our reporter found on all sides dissatisfaction expressed at the hurried manner in which the inquest was closed. The inquest was held at the Gun Inn, Wash Common, a picturesque little house, opposite the battle memorial, on the day following the tragedy. The evidence bore out the facts already stated, but the relatives and inhabitants are greatly dissatisfied with its result, inasmuch as it has not been conclusively proved how Mr. Chamberlain was shot in the centre of the back. No reflection whatever is cast upon the husband, but it is nevertheless regarded as most unsatisfactory. True, Dr. W. J. Clarke, the family doctor, deposed that it was quite possible that the accident occurred in the manner described by the husband, but when questioned by the jury as to a loss to account for the direction in which the bullet travelled.

THE FUNERAL.
The funeral, which took place on Tuesday afternoon in the secluded little churchyard at Enborne, was attended by several thousand persons, as there was an uncertainty about the time of the funeral, but when questioned by the church through the whole morning. The cortege consisted of a hearse and two mourning coaches, which about two o'clock in the afternoon drew up near Warren Farm. The weather was wretched, the falling snow being ankle deep in the roadway. But courage and when questioned by the hearse and the mourning procession took a circuitous route to the village church. At the gates the coffin was met by the Rev. J. Tennant, the curate, and taken into the church, where the first portion of the burial service was performed. At the grave the coffin was placed on a bier, and the widow was unable to control herself, and heartrending shrieks pierced the air as the coffin was lowered into the ground. The coffin on which was the following inscription was lowered first.

SIDNEY GEORGE HEATH,
Died Jan. 18,
Aged
31 years.

THE OTHER, which was placed on top in the same grave, had the following inscription upon it—

ANNE MARIA CHAMBERLAIN,
Died Jan. 18,
Aged
31 years.

There were several very pretty wreaths sent by the friends and relatives, including three from the Chapel and Sunday school.

A DANCING MASTER CHARGED WITH CHEQUE FRAUD.
At the North London Police Court, Arthur Hines, 31, a respectable-looking man, described as a dancing master, of 145, Stroud Green-road, was charged with stealing a cheque valued at £3 3d., the property of the Ilington Industrial Building Society, No. 3, registered office, Myddleton Hall. Mr. F. Thomas, secretary of the Ilington Industrial Building Society, deposed that on the 21st December last he posted two letters—one to Mr. W. A. Noss, of 145, Stroud Green-road, and containing a cheque for £3 3d., and a second to Mr. A. Noss, same address, and containing a cheque for £3 3d. As no acknowledgment came, witness wrote again, when Mr. W. A. Noss, called, and said that the cheque had never been received. On inquiring at the Ilington Branch of the London and County Bank, witness found that the cheque had already been paid, and the name of the payee endorsed on the back, Frederick Steel, assistant to Mr. Piper, a bootmaker of Kentish Town-road, said that on the night of the 21st December last the prisoner and a lady called at the shop, and each purchased a pair of boots. The prisoner tendered a cheque for £5, out of which Mr. Piper deducted the price of the boots, and the balance of the cheque was given to the prisoner. Two days after the prisoner came and wished Mr. Piper to cash a cheque for £20 10s. Mr. Alfred Piper corroborated the evidence of Steel, and added that he told the prisoner he would not be bothered with the cheque, as he had not seen the name of the directors of the building society upon it. Matthew Tower, a police-constable attached to the General Post Office, said that, in consequence of complaints as to the non-receipt of the letters in question, he set to work to trace the cheques. The cheque for £20 he traced to the account of a named Day, of Regent-square, Gray's Inn-road, in the London and County Bank, King's Cross branch. This man Day had now removed. After this witness called at 145, Stroud Green-road, where the Messrs. Noss resided until June last, and saw the prisoner. He denied knowing anything of them. Two letters were addressed to the house of Mr. W. A. Noss and Mr. A. Noss. Witness then asked the prisoner if he would mind giving him a specimen of his handwriting, and the prisoner, at his dictation wrote, "W. A. Noss, 145, Anson-road, South Tottenham." He showed the prisoner the cheques and pointed to the similarity in the handwriting. Witness subsequently traced the £25 cheque from Ipswich to Mr. Piper. Witness again saw the prisoner and requested him to go with him to the General Post Office. Here the witness Steel identified the prisoner. Mr. W. Noss, a commercial clerk, of Dickinson-road, Stroud Green, deposed that he lived at the house now occupied by the prisoner until June last. He had not received the cheque in question. Warrant-officer Reynolds said that he and Billings went to the prisoner's house and read the warrant for his arrest, but the prisoner made no reply. When searched at the police-station, witness found a cheque-book (a prisoner said he had no better account), a betting-book (with the name of Day in it), an empty purse, and some pawn tickets. On this evidence the prisoner was remanded, and an application for bail refused.

THE DISPUTE IN THE DOCKS.
The owners of the Ducal Line of steamers, trading between London and Australia, for whom Messrs. J. H. Westray and Co. are brokers, having joined the Shipping Federation, their steamer, Duke of Westminster, was placed at the disposal of the Scotland to take in coals preparatory to her outward voyage. The vessel discharged in the Victoria Dock, and it is stated that the federationists refused to put the coal on board, fearing a repetition of Saturday's disturbances.

ROBBERIES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.
The police are investigating a number of cases of robbery from warehouses in the district of West Bromwich. The last case occurred on Thursday at the provision warehouse of Mr. Garratt, the premises being entered at the rear. The thieves obtained about £5 in money, and all the office drawers were ransacked.

"I HAVE KILLED MY MISTRESS."
She had been killed on the spot by two bullets in the head. The other two bullets had missed their aim, and fastened against the wall. What took place at this fatal interview so one can say. Vladimir was

THE MURDER OF MADAME DIDA.

The trial of Pierre Vladimiroff for the murder of Madame Dida commenced Wednesday at Versailles. The assize court was almost as densely crowded as the court in Paris on the occasion of the trial of Ernau and Gabriella Bonaparte. The presiding judge was M. Fayard. M. Demange and M. Hausmann defended Vladimiroff; M. Germaine Dida defended for the family of Madame Dida; and M. Crivien conducted the prosecution for the State. Among the witnesses were M. and Madame Magois, father and mother of the victim, and one of Madame Dida's children, a girl of about 10 years of age. The prisoner, who is only 27 years of age, looks considerably older. He is good-looking, with light-colored features and long, thick, wavy hair, and is dressed in the height of fashion. His father was a Russian, and his mother of French origin. When his parents were divorced the father remained in Russia, but the mother came to reside in France with her husband. Vladimiroff was born in an early age of a nervous, irritable temper, frequently giving way to uncontrollable fits of fierce anger. His insolence and insubordination caused him to be expelled from all the schools to which he was sent, and when placed with a private tutor at Tours, his conduct was no better. According to the indictment, the prisoner, then a lad of 16, was a gambler, and at 15 years of age lost as much as two thousand francs in gambling. Through the influence of a friend, his mother procured for him an appointment in the administration of a French railway. It brought him in two hundred francs a month, but he very soon threw up the place, without having acquired any more lucrative employment. He returned home, and was nominally seeking work when he met Madame Dida, his victim. She was a widow of about 30, and was very rich. She was the daughter of a wealthy retired lawyer, and the fortune she had inherited from her husband was enormous. She had taken large doses of morphine, which had not only injured her bodily health, but also affected her intellect. She had been under medical treatment, and was, so to say, cured.

IN THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.
On the 4th of August she happened to get into a first-class railway carriage in which Pierre Vladimiroff had already taken his seat. Though accompanied by her lady-maid, Madame Dida was, it seems, soon drawn into conversation by the young man, who declared that he was living at Versailles, close to Juvigny, with her parents, M. and Madame Magois. On the following day several meetings took place between Pierre Vladimiroff and Madame Dida. In a very short time the young man obtained the promise of her hand in marriage. On returning home that day she announced her intention of marrying M. Pierre Vladimiroff. On the 10th of August, only three days after her first meeting with Vladimiroff, she came to Versailles, and Pierre Vladimiroff made his demand for the hand of Madame Dida. He was permitted to accompany her to Paris, with her father and her lady-maid. Previous to that, on the 12th and 14th of August, he had gone to Dr. Keller's establishment, and had succeeded in making arrangements that he should be allowed to visit the lady at any and all times during her treatment. M. Magois was entirely ignorant of this fact. Pierre Vladimiroff was at the establishment on the 15th of August. The treatment was to commence on the 16th of August, the very day that Vladimiroff made his demand for the hand of Madame Dida. He was permitted to accompany her to Paris, with her father and her lady-maid. Previous to that, on the 12th and 14th of August, he had gone to Dr. Keller's establishment, and had succeeded in making arrangements that he should be allowed to visit the lady at any and all times during her treatment. M. Magois was entirely ignorant of this fact. Pierre Vladimiroff was at the establishment on the 15th of August. 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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The Library of Harvard University contains 600,000 volumes.

The daily average meals given at Ham Yard last week was 1,357.

During last year 99,757 persons visited the State apartments at Windsor Castle.

The Queen has commissioned Mr. R. Glasby to execute a bust of the late Sir Edgar Boehm.

It is its exalted position that makes the weathercock vain.

During the last year thirty-eight persons had their names changed in New York.

Paris bicyclists are required to obtain licenses, which may be withdrawn in case of reckless riding.

"It is," says Mr. Walter Long, "a malicious fiction to say that the Conservatives are siding with Mr. Parnell."

A Great Western goods guard named William Wargin, of Hereford, fell down dead while walking beside his train in the goods yard at Dudley Station.

At Northwich, on Wednesday, a chimney following to self-abandonment, crushing a joiner's shop in its fall. One man was badly injured, while two others had a narrow escape.

"My ambition," says Sir Henry James, "has long ago been more than satisfied, and remaining in Parliament can never affect me one atom."

Betting on the rainfall has become so prevalent a form of gambling in India, that the Legislature has passed a bill in that country to make law at the close of last year.

At Margate a woman named Cook has been sent to gaol for six months for obtaining goods by false pretences. She swindled twelve tradesmen in one day.

At Kodes, in Aveyron, so intense is the cold that numerous instances are recorded of cakes of ice and wine bursting owing to the pressure of the frozen liquid inside.

There was a big fire at Newport (Mon.) the other night. It completely consumed the engineering works of Mr. C. N. Bailey. The damage is estimated at over £10,000.

Ann Eyder and her husband had a quarrel at Margate the other day. The woman was sewing at the time, and it is said she deliberately stabbed her husband with her scissors.

The appearance of packs of wolves and numbers of wild boars is reported from the more isolated parts of the Alps. The animals, driven by hunger, approach human habitations.

A famine exists in the island of Anguilla. The total population of this West Indian island is 4,500, and of this number no fewer than 3,500 are dependent upon the Government for the means of bare subsistence.

Two Englishmen went on skates from Paris to Meaux by the Canal de l'Oise in six hours and a half, the distance being about thirty miles. They were, however, beaten by two Frenchmen, who left Paris at 12.30 p.m. and reached Meaux at 5.45.

Thus Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., explains the Home Rule quarrel. "Mr. Parnell has long maintained a menacing and insulting attitude towards Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone is probably glad to be relieved of Mr. Parnell as a nominal ally."

Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., speaking at Bradford, replied to Mr. Gladstone's recent criticism upon our naval and military expenditure, pointing out that his companions were unfairly drawn, and that the money spent had produced largely increased efficiency.

Andrew Fraser, while sitting on a lorry which was passing along the Broomfield, at Glasgow, attempted to jump off, when he fell, and one of the wheels passed over him. A second lorry which was following also drove over him. The poor fellow died within half an hour.

The Emperor William is said to have sent Prince Bismarck to Christmas Eve photo-graphs of the emperor's rooms in the old Emperor William's palace. Prince Bismarck's letter of thanks was followed by a telegraphic expression of New Year's wishes from the emperor.

We have had fifty-five days of hard, wintry weather. After a mild day or two, the cold has returned. The old chronicles relate that in 1693 the Thames was frozen over for four weeks; the great frost of 1683-4 endured from December to February; in 1709 there were three months of it; and seven years later the cold lasted from November 24th to February 9th.

A man named Corbion, who was being sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment in Paris for robbery, suddenly pulled out a knife in open court, and stabbed himself. He was carried out fainting from loss of blood, but the wound is not likely to prove fatal. Corbion said he was the victim of a judicial error, and preferred death to the stigma of conviction for theft.

The following announcement was issued the other day:—"At Hampton Court this afternoon, there will be a fete fayre. A sheep, verrie bigge and fatte, will be roasted by fire, on ye ice, near ye Belle Hyl, Hampton Court, ande opait ye Alt de Garlick, atte aboute three thirty minutes by ye clock, should ye less maye. All comers are invited to see and skatye and falle and alyde galore."

A list is issued at the beginning of each year of the personal suite of the Czar, from which it appears there are 192 generals and other officers holding this rank. The total is made up of 84 generals of various grades, one admiral, and 67 lower officers. There are 15 members of the imperial house, two Dukes of Leuchtenberg, one Prince of Oldenburg, 35 members of the titled nobility, and 99 members not titled.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., speaking at a soiree of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, referred to the subject of treaties of commerce, and said whom those exporting came to an end, they were prepared to adopt her commercial policy. But if foreign nations should prefer protection, it was above all things necessary that England should not pursue a policy of retaliation.

Harry Smith, who said he had no home, was charged, at Westminister Police Court, with sacrilegiously breaking and entering St. Peter's Church, Mile End, and stealing various articles therein. He was found in the church early on Sunday morning, and pretended to be asleep, but the lock of the outer door had been forced, and a bundle was made up of articles that had been taken from the vestry. He was committed for trial.

John Hamilton, a ship's fireman, was, at the Stratford Petty Sessions, charged with assaulting a working man, named Lyes. The assault rose out of the dispute at the docks. The prisoner, who was acting as a picket, asked the prosecutor if he had a ticket. On receiving a negative reply, the prisoner was accompanied by other men, attacked him, knocked him down, and kicked him. The prisoner was fined 43 or a month's imprisonment in default.

Sir Henry James, addressing his constituents at Bury, said he was afraid the time would come when they must have some sort of Home Rule. He said he was not a man to be a final measure, and not a stepping-stone by which Irishmen could reach separation. The Unionists were fighting both sides of the Irish Nationalists, and trusted neither. For himself and his party he maintained that they were Liberals and Liberals.

Unionists, and did not forget the great principles they had ever recognized.

The man who can't sing and has a baby is frequently made to sing.

No one sees more of the seamy side of life than the poor dressmaker.

The charity that begins at home and ends at home is weak in the legs.

British sealers secured 23,019 seals in the Behring Sea during the past year.

"All a woman asks is to be loved." And she can only ask that once in four years.

Every man knows how swimmin'ly he would get on were he only some other man.

If time is money, the Scotch strikers have a deal of unproductive capital on their hands.

It is all right for a man to shine in society, but if he does so it is a different matter.

Those ancient who turned their art to the illumination of manuscripts are open to the accusation of having painted things read.

There is always one very pleasant thing about a long walk on a cold night—and that is, the arrival home.

Women's rights have at last asserted themselves. The Queen of Holland is to be addressed as King.

Benzon, the jubilee plunger, is now in London.

Mr. Weed is an aspirant to the senatorship of New York. He is thought to be growing in popularity.

Cremation is all very well, but the fact that its most ardent advocate wants to remain uncremated as long as possible is the weak point about it.

Somebody has seriously suggested that Shakspeare, when he wrote "Would that they were basilisks to strike these dead," really meant "bassils."

At Boston, U.S.A., a new police court has been opened. The rivalry to be the first was used in the new building was not so keen as one would expect.

The recent Russian Jew meeting at the Guildhall is bearing fruit. During last week 2,000 Jews left Odessa and other Russian ports—mostly for England.

Stanley is not "going well" out West. "Mr. Stanley's lecture is thing to be listened to with patience rather than interest," says one of the western journals.

Professor Koch takes his brandy and soda without any brandy in it. The fact is being used as a strong argument by the organs of the mineral water trade.

Exhibits for the Chicago World's Fair will be admitted duty free. This will allay the anxiety of those intending exhibitors who were in fear of "McKintley prices."

Boston's new public library is expected to be, when completed, one of the finest buildings in America. Each room of the edifice is to be decorated by a separate artist.

Several disorderly women who frequent the Strand were brought up at Bow-street Police Court charged with annoying male foot passengers, and sentences of imprisonment varying from seven to fourteen days were imposed.

Mr. W. D. Howells, the American novelist, says he often weaves incidents of his own experience into his stories. With a few exceptions, the incidents are not his own, but those of other people.

Mr. Edward Bellamy must be careful not to take Evanston, Ill., in his next American tour. Fifty-two servant girls of the town have been working at his co-operative scheme, and they are now anxious to interview the author.

New Year calls, which were at one time "all the go" in New York, have almost entirely gone out. No explanation is forthcoming, though many New Yorkers entertain the suspicion that the New Year whisky is at the bottom of it.

In Paris the average attendance at the schools is about 51 per cent. of those upon the register; while in London, in spite of the bad weather, the proportion is 76 per cent. How is it that they manage this thing better in France?

The Pope yearly receives from the Chapter of St. John Lateran the two white lambs dedicated to furnishing the wool from which is made the pallium conferred by the Pope on archbishops and metropolitans as a mark of pastoral jurisdiction.

Signor Gerolamo, of the Italian Army, says he has met with a record of a horse. Perhaps it was the horse's hoof that the signor met. Under such circumstances, one is apt to exaggerate the strength of the opposing force on the Falstaff's "men in buckram" principle.

William H. Cripe, who some time ago obtained money from Lord Romilly, Lord Herschell, and other distinguished persons, was at the County of London Sessions sentenced to twelve months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

A potman named John Foster was remanded at the Westminster Police Court upon the charge of having incited a barman, named Alfred Wakeley, to rob his master, Mr. John Levey, of the Joiners' Arms, Westminster Bridge-road.

The Solicitor-general, responding at Government to a vote of confidence in the Government, said the task would be easier if any and in the near future no labouring man will be asked to enter her Majesty's naval establishments at so low a wage as 2s. 6d. a day.

A stevedore named James Hornham, and Henry Collins, a lighterman, were each fined at the Thames Police Court for having unlawfully in their possession small quantities of sugar and tea, which, it was alleged, had been stolen from the London Docks. The magistrate remarked that the fact of fines only being inflicted in these cases was not to be taken as a precedent.

Viscount Folkestone's marriage to Miss Julia Balfour, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Balfour, of Newton Don, and cousin of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was celebrated on Tuesday in Holy Trinity Church, Bloomsbury. The bride wore a dress of the richest white satin trimmed with Brussels lace, her veil of the same fabric covering a wreath of bridal flowers, and her jewels were a diamond star and diamond and pearl brooches, the gift of the bridegroom.

Sir M. Hicks Beach, addressing his constituents at Bristol, said that Ministers had made progress with the work of the session at a rate which the House of Commons had not seen for many years, and the Government would resume their labours with every hope that the current year would see a satisfactory progress of constitutional legislation. He confidently anticipated that whenever an appeal to the country took place the result would be that its fortunes would again be entrusted to the party now in power.

At Barret Police Court, George Spikesley, 17, an under-gardener, was charged with having caused the death of a child named Lily Burgess, aged 7 years. The prisoner was employed by a gentleman named Pearson, residing at Southgate, and the little girl was the child of Mr. Pearson's coachman. On the 16th inst. she went into a vinery, where the accused was engaged, and Spikesley in play presented a gun at her. The gun went off, killing the child. The bench, believing

that the act and affair was the result of an accident, discharged the accused.

It is said that the late Emma Abbott's fortune was only second to Lotte's among American theatrical stars.

Policeman William Smith, of New York, beat his wife so badly that she died from her injuries.

Some of the Scotchmen openly object to Mr. Burns's remark that "they wanted a little more of the devil in the strike."

Prince Christian completed his 60th year on Thursday. On July 31st next his royal highness will celebrate his silver wedding.

Lord Grenville is being daily incited by M. Pasteur in Paris, who says that a dog bite is slight and that he sees no cause for alarm.

Mrs. Peters and her daughter were murdered and robbed in Cordoba, Georgia, and their dwelling set on fire. The murderers were seen running away from the house.

A telegram from New York of last Monday's date states that Myer, the American champion, refuses to run any matches with Harry Davis, who is still in the States.

The Glancus Club, which Mr. Abington was building in opposition to the Pelicans, will, it is said, never be a club, as the building is to be devoted to other purposes.

At a general assembly of academicians and associates, held at Burlington House, Mr. T. Rock, sculptor, and Mr. A. C. Gow, painter, were elected academicians, and Mr. David Murray, painter, an associate.

Christopher Oelschlaeger went to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Green, Ohio, and refused to sign a deed. She died immediately.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States have just closed a year of great financial prosperity. Over £40,000 passed through their treasury, one gift alone being £5,000.

Lady Margaret Cecil, youngest daughter of the Countess of Derby, is a total abstainer. She holds temperance meetings for the benefit of the servants and others.

The number of barrels of beer sold in the United States for the year ended May 15th was 28,826,953. The consumption of beer in the States is on the increase, 1,725,189 barrels more having been used last year than the year before.

Twelve million children in the United States are now studying the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the human body. The laws making these studies compulsory in all the free schools of the States are passed in nearly every State in the Union.

Mr. Duncan will pursue in the House of Commons the inquiry privately addressed to the Foreign Office, hitherto without full response, as to what steps have been taken for the protection of the British colony at Valparaiso and other Chilean ports in view of the revolution.

Only two ladies in the United Kingdom, it is stated, have taken the degree of LL.D. and both, up to the present time, were pupils and both, up to the present time, were pupils and both, up to the present time, were pupils.

Dr. Tremblay, of Quebec, swallowed by mistake, the other day, a quantity of acetic acid. Healing that the poison would cause his speedy death, he hastened to a priest, and received the sacrament. Retaining home he made his will, and very soon died in the presence of his young wife and three children.

Henry Leaker, 17 years old, living near Waltham, Kansas, had an almost miraculous escape from death a few days ago in the waters of the Missouri. He fell through the ice while skating, and was carried by the ice into the water, from which he was rescued, in an exhausted condition, by some companions.

Owing to the rapid growth of population in the parish of St. Mary's, Lewisham, it has been decided to erect a new church, at the cost of about £5,000. Lord Dartmouth has given a suitable site, and about £2,000 has been raised. The parish has a population of about 4,000, a considerable proportion of which is of the poorer working classes.

Sir E. B. Adair, chief commissioner, has issued an order throughout the metropolitan divisions increasing the annual leave by three days, so that instead of a week's holiday, the constables will have 10 days; sergeants, 13; sub-inspectors, station sergeants, and constables, 15; divisional inspectors, 17; sub-divisional inspectors, 19; and inspectors, 21.

It is a curious thing in connection with the case of Devon, to which the Hon. and Rev. Henry Hugh Courtney, the rector of Powderham, near Exeter, has now succeeded on the death of his nephew, that there is no other dignity or patent of nobility of a minor degree attaching to it. This is probably nearly a unique instance in the British peerage.

"It may be of interest to ornithologists to hear," writes Mr. Boulton, of Tottenham, Herts, "that a puffin or sea-parrot (Fratercula) was picked up last week in a house not far from my house, in an exhausted condition. I supplied it with fish, but it refused food, and died after three days. I believe that it is a rare occurrence for these birds to be found at so great a distance from the sea, and especially during the winter."

Is the Carew going to marry one of the Emperor William's sisters? Thus a correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg. "The Crown Princess Sophia of Greece is about to enter the Orthodox Greek Church, to which her husband belongs. This, it is considered, is done merely to pave the way for her sister, for whom plans are entertained which would make it necessary that she should abandon her faith before her marriage. As soon as the Carew returns home his engagement will be announced."

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. James Lee, trading as Atkinson and Co., Westminster Bridge-road, obtained judgment for £240 odd against Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. J. L. Balfour, as representing the executive committee of the Irish Exhibition lately held at Olympia, the sum in question being the balance remaining unpaid of an account for furniture supplied and work done in connection with that exhibition. At a previous trial the jury were unable to agree.

The French Minister of Commerce proposes to open an inquiry on the conditions of labour, and the question being addressed to the "captains of industry," and the subjects on which information is asked include the methods and regular employment of labour, and on night and day work. The inquiry will deal with the number, sex, nationality, and minimum wage of workers, with the mode of payment, and with the means which exist for giving labourers a larger share in the produce of their labour.

In the Cincinnati Post Office recently, in the general deposit of mails gathered at noon, was a much-thumbed and tear-stained card. The writing upon it was in a child's hand, trembling and uncertain. The address was, "My dear mamma in heaven."

The letter was as follows: "Home—dear mamma, I am so lonesome since you went to heaven. I want to go to you, the time seems so long, you said I could come to you. Mr. Clarke is kind to me, but he is not like you. You told me to God and send me your love, my arm hurts me so and you said it would be well in heaven. I send you a kiss, from me, little Dorcas."

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Two men were poisoning upon the estate of the Marquis of Townshend, Raynham Hall, Loughborough, Norfolk, when they were noticed by a farmer's shepherd, who gave chase. The poachers were hurrying through a fence when a gun which one of the men was carrying discharged, and he fell off the fence and entered the body of the fellow-poacher, who, after lingering a few hours, died.

An extraordinary scene has been witnessed on the Rue de Bretagne. A woman, about 50 years of age, named Marguerite Roussat, slipped on the pavement and fell. Instantly a large Newfoundland dog, that was standing near by, rushed up to her and laid his head on her breast, and she died.

The unfortunate woman was removed in a pitiable condition to the Hospital St. Louis.

Despite the frost, the East London Waterworks Company pumped 30 million gallons of water into their district last week, this being an increase of eight millions over that of the week preceding the frost, and six millions over the normal quantity of the summer. This volume of water would suffice to fill a canal 20ft. wide by 3ft. deep, extending from London to Manchester.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at Maidstone, said the policy of the Government was to do justice to the Irish people and bring prosperity to Ireland. As to the future, they must continue the battle against Home Rule, and the game would not be lost by one or two mistakes. Unionists had stood in the breach; time was on their side; and he exhorted them never to yield to the idea of "bowing to the inevitable."

A Ceylon magazine had before him a witness who "lied and perjured and lied again." At last the magistrate's patience was exhausted, and he then and there ordered the witness to be "handcuffed and tom-tommed round the village as a line of shame of the little procession, with the usher of the court at the head, beating the monotonous little wooden drum to attract an audience, and pausing from time to time to point at the handcuffed perjuror and proclaim his offence, easily presents itself to the imagination."

The subscribers to the fund for raising a memorial to the late Rev. Henry White, M.A., chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and of the House of Commons, met on Monday evening at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Killick, the chapel warden. Donations to the amount of £408 in all were announced. On the motion of Mr. J. R. Sowray, it was resolved to place a stained glass window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to fill in a window in King's College Chapel with mosaics; and to endow a "Henry White

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SOCIETY GOSSIP.

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(From the Woman.)

Brook has just completed a life-size bust into Lord Dunsley, which is to be placed in the Victoria Institute at Westminster, the eminent man, and even his personal appearance was taken to a very far outside the circle of his intimate friends. His sculpture is a study in marble, and he is to go, and one or two commissions will be made to Berkeley, where the daily spent hours in playing chess and piquet.

Mr. Parnell very warmly for Irish candidates at the next general election. Mr. Parnell is about fifty-five or fifty-three gentlemen to whom he will be proposed for the seat of the county of Wick, and he is to be the private in the Salvation Army take those of General Bullfinch. Mr. McCarthy also requires assistance, and he is to be the private in the county of Wick.

The success of either party depends mainly on who obtains possession of the county. Neither could subside six months without the aid of the county of Wick, and, through both Mr. Parnell and his agents have plenty of applicants, expenses salary are almost invariably stipulated for in the county of Wick, and the county of Wick. I believe, have offered their services in the county of Wick without any financial consideration.

Mr. Parnell's organ announced last week that Mr. Parnell's retirement was imminent. The wish is rather to the thought. Mr. Parnell has no intention of retiring, except, as a matter of fact, to secure his personal influence and secure his ultimate

OBSCURITY.—Speech of prominent citizens at the funeral of a prominent citizen. "The funeral of a prominent citizen," said the speaker of initials. "Often as I may have been invited," Mr. T. M. Wenzel is reported to have said in the course of a recent speech, "never yet put a shoe inside his house." "The funeral of a prominent citizen," said the speaker of initials. "Often as I may have been invited," Mr. T. M. Wenzel is reported to have said in the course of a recent speech, "never yet put a shoe inside his house." "The funeral of a prominent citizen," said the speaker of initials. "Often as I may have been invited," Mr. T. M. Wenzel is reported to have said in the course of a recent speech, "never yet put a shoe inside his house."

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE."

[illegible][illegible]

"Are you the master of the house, sir?" asked a collector a few days ago, as he happened to meet Deanecker just as he was about to enter the city. "I am not," replied the latter, "but I am acquainted with a very agreeable man, who is willing to spend a week with her mother." "What a fine fellow!" cried the collector, "and how does his wife like you?" "She likes me very much," replied Deanecker, "and she is willing to have me stay as long as I like." "What a fine fellow!" cried the collector, "and how does his wife like you?" "She likes me very much," replied Deanecker, "and she is willing to have me stay as long as I like." "What a fine fellow!" cried the collector, "and how does his wife like you?" "She likes me very much," replied Deanecker, "and she is willing to have me stay as long as I like."

[illegible][illegible]

The Clown without a Pantaloon—O'Brien.

disclosed fronds to make room for the new growth which is now, or will be, shooting up, starting up from the base. It is rather too late to start a new plant, but if you are anxious to wait till the weather becomes more genial, the present winter will, I think, be long remembered by plant growers for its severity. I have heard of some hardy people who, when an ill affords to replace them, have

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well-stocked and furnished; grand position;
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